

WEATHER.

Showers tonight. Tuesday cloudy and somewhat warmer; light variable winds.

About every one in Washington who reads all reads The Star.

CLOSING NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS PAGE 12

ONE CENT.

No. 19,262. WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1913—SIXTEEN PAGES.

DELAWARE HEARING CHARGED TO "PULL"

Postponement of the Trial of Diggs-Caminetti Subject of Resolutions.

SON OF PUBLIC OFFICIAL ALLEGED WHITE SLAYER

Investigation Demanded by Two Representatives—Matter Brought to the President's Attention.

Two resolutions to probe the delay of the Caminetti case to the bottom and bring to public attention the workings of any political pull that may have been exercised in the behalf of Drew Caminetti, son of the new commissioner general of immigration, and who is charged with violating the white slave law, were introduced in the House today. One came from Representative Kahn, republican, of California, and the other from Representative Hinebaugh, progressive, of Illinois. Representative Kahn wants publication of all letters in the case of Drew Caminetti and Maury Diggs, and Mr. Hinebaugh wants the judiciary committee to investigate the matter in public hearings and to report the findings.

There is not the slightest doubt that republicans and progressives are going to make all the out of the fact that this white slave case has been held up at the request of a cabinet officer. Representative Kahn would not talk much for publication, but he evidently has some inside knowledge on the situation which might spoil his program if he said anything about it just now.

Representative Hinebaugh, however, made a statement following the introduction of his resolution. The resolution charges that the white slave crime was a most heinous one and that the whole delay is nothing but the bold workings of political pull.

Mr. Hinebaugh's Comment. Discussing his resolution, Representative Hinebaugh said:

"One of the most frequent criticisms urged by people generally against the courts is the delay in bringing cases to trial, and the powerful influence of money and politics in the rendition of justice. Frequently it is boldly asserted that men of wealth and political influence are beyond the reach and operation of criminal law."

"We are now presented with the alarming spectacle of a member of the President's cabinet requesting the Attorney General of the United States to delay the trial of the son of still another high government official, the son being held under indictment for a most heinous offense."

"And the reason given by the cabinet officer is that 'it is in the interest of the public service.'"

"Since when has the demand of the public service operated to the extent of nullifying an act of Congress?"

"And how does the public service extend to the son of the commissioner general of immigration?"

"In my opinion the interests of the public service, in the strict enforcement of the criminal code. The law should be applied without regard to the wealth or political connections of the defendants."

Regarding as "Very Strange."

The postponement of the case at the order of the Attorney General was the cause of much sharp comment by republican senators at the Capitol today. The mildest expression offered was that the proceeding was "very strange," to say the least.

Senator Bristow of Kansas declared that the case would bear the keenest scrutiny and said that on its face it looked "rotten."

Senator Smoot of Utah, while stating that he had no further information regarding the case than that contained in the newspapers, said the reason given by Secretary of Labor Wilson for asking to have the trial of young Caminetti postponed seemed hardly to fill the requirements.

"However," said Senator Smoot, "I do not wish to make a statement in regard to this matter until I have all the facts before me."

Senator Perkins of California, when asked why he did not ask for a postponement of the trial of Caminetti, said he thought it would be in very bad taste to do so, and that he considered it purely an administrative matter, and that to bring it into the Senate would merely lead to a political discussion.

President to Call for Report.

President Wilson said today he would ask Attorney General McReynolds for a report of all the circumstances which led to the postponement of the case in California.

The President said he had no knowledge of the affair until he read it in the newspapers, but it appeared to him at first glance that the reason for the postponement of the case—that the commissioner general of immigration might attend the trial of his son—was a humane one. The President was of the opinion that the delay would not embarrass the case, though he declared that he would look into the matter.

Mr. McNab's resignation was put on the President's desk today, and it was said that he would be asked upon promptly.

David Starr Jordan called at the White House and talked with President Wilson about the case.

The President said that Mr. McNab's resignation was not well founded, and that Mr. Jordan, when his conference was ended.

declared he had received no message from Clayton H. Herrington, a San Francisco lawyer, who was reported to have telegraphed President Wilson demanding the Attorney General's removal from office.

Full responsibility for the postponement of trial has been assumed by Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor.

Wilson Explains Position.

In a signed statement, to explain his part in the postponement, Secretary Wilson said:

"The Attorney General postponed trial in the Diggs-Caminetti case solely upon my request. I am, therefore, responsible for the postponement. Mr. A. Caminetti has but recently assumed the duties of commissioner general of immigration. He has not yet fully familiarized himself with the duties of the office. He asked me for leave of absence in order that he might return to California to be present at the trial of his son. I insisted that he remain here until he was sufficiently acquainted with the duties of the position of commissioner general to be able to properly inspect the immigration stations at Pacific ports when he returned to California. I, therefore, suggested that I would ask the Attorney General to postpone the trial of the case until the next term of court."

"It is nothing unusual for the district attorney of that or any other district, or the Attorney General to grant a postponement of trial in such cases."

United States Attorney McNab, a republican, adding over from the last administration, charged, in his letter of resignation, that "rich and powerful" influences were working to defeat the prosecution.

Ray M. Stewart, Aged 18, Convicted of Hold-Up, Draws Revolver.

Ray M. Stewart, eighteen years old, who was convicted recently of attempting to hold up a colored man in Anacostia, threw Criminal Court No. 1 into a pandemonium this afternoon by whipping out a revolver and attempting to shoot Assistant United States Attorney McComas Hawken and Harvey Given. He was overpowered just as he was turning toward Justice Stafford.

Three Shots Are Fired.

Justice Stafford had just refused a petition to place the young man on probation when he pulled the revolver. Facing toward Mr. Hawken and Mr. Given he began shooting rapidly.

One of the bullets narrowly missed Mr. Hawken's head and was buried in a window sill behind him. He fired three times before being overpowered.

The man was turning toward Justice Stafford as though to shoot at that official when several policemen in the courtroom leaped on him and overpowered him.

Courtroom in Uproar.

The courtroom was thrown into an uproar by the shooting, and many of those present fled for cover to escape being shot. The entire occurrence came so suddenly that few realized what was happening until the man had been overpowered.

Mr. Hawken had prosecuted the case against Stewart, but Mr. Given had not appeared against him. Evidence had been brought in to show that the young man should not be placed on probation, and Justice Stafford's decision evidently enraged him.

Mystery as to Revolver.

After being overpowered Stewart was disarmed. It is not known how he got the revolver in his possession.

Stewart is the youth who attempted to rob Mrs. Arthur D. Moffett, wife of a policeman, in Anacostia. Mrs. Moffett was so frightened by Stewart's appearance in her room that she went insane and is now an inmate at the Government Hospital for the Insane.

BLACKMAIL AND MURDER

These and Other Crimes Revealed in Papers Taken From Highbinder Chief.

San Francisco, Cal., June 23.—Black mail, murder, opium smuggling and smuggling of coolies across the border were revealed in letters and documents taken upon the arrest of Wong King, head of the Bing Kung Tong, according to information given out today by federal immigration officials. Death, the immigration men say, was the penalty of all who opposed or attempted to betray the schemes of the highbinder. The deportation of Wong will be sought at once and other Chinese, powerful in many American cities, will be prosecuted.

Wong for twenty years has been head of the Bing Kung, the most warlike and powerful of the Chinese gangs.

"Big Men" in Death List.

Widespread levying of blackmail, said to be the principal activity of the Bing Kung, was made evident by a score of gunmen listed on salaries with bonuses for killing "big men." The gunmen also protected gambling dens and owners of Chinese and American slave girls, the letters show.

Many letters bear upon the recent tong war which extended the length of the Pacific coast, some of them giving specific instructions for the killing of various men.

One of the letters was a catechism for smuggled Chinese, preparing them for questions by immigration inspectors if apprehended.

"PASS BILL NOW," PRESIDENT SAYS

Tells Congress the Country Needs Currency Reform at Present Session.

READS OWN MESSAGE TO SENATE AND HOUSE

Comfort, Even Health, Should Be Sacrificed, He Says, to Discharge of Pressing Duty.

Bearing a personal plea for immediate action by Congress to reform the banking and currency laws, that business may be aided in meeting tariff revisions, President Wilson, for the second time since his administration began, went to the House of Representatives today and personally read his address on it to subject to both houses of Congress assembled in joint session.

Although shorn of some of the novelty that attended his first appearance, when he upset presidential traditions of more than a century, the visit of the President to Congress took on a deeper significance. On his first visit he delivered a message, long anticipated, urging the carrying out of the party's pledges for immediate revision of the tariff.

His address today was an appeal to every member of the House and Senate to lay aside personal considerations and sacrifice comfort and even health if necessary to secure at once a revision and reform of the nation's banking system. Only in that way, he declared, could the country secure the benefits of the tariff revision soon to be completed.

Duty Clear, He Says.

"It is perfectly clear that it is our duty to supply the new banking and currency system the country needs, and that it will immediately need it more than ever," said President Wilson. "Shall we hasten to change our tariff laws, and then be laggards about making it possible and easy for the country to take advantage of the change? There can be only one answer to that question. We must act now, at whatever sacrifice to ourselves."

The vigor and strength of his short message held the rigid attention of his large audience throughout its delivery. As his address proceeded before Congress, the chamber was filled with senators and representatives, galleries were crowded with men and women of the official set, and corridors about the salary doors were jammed with those unable to gain entrance.

The President gave no direct endorsement to the Glass currency bill, which is to form the basis for the democratic revision of the banking and currency laws. The speaker made it known that it had been prepared with his counsel and approval.

"The committees of Congress to which legislation of this character is referred have devoted careful and dispassionate study to the subject," he said, in conclusion. "They have honored me by consulting me. They are ready to suggest action."

Crowds Flock to Capitol.

Long before the Capitol doors were opened today hundreds of people lined up in a steady rain in the hope of getting a glimpse of the President. His address, although the attendance had been rigidly limited to one card of admission for each member of either House and provision for the President's family and the cabinet circle, hundreds flocked to the galleries.

Rallies were erected near the entrance doors, guards placed in charge of the entrance to the "great chamber" box installed, into which the tickets were thrown as fortunate applicants appeared.

At a few minutes before 10 o'clock, when the Senate was expected, the galleries had begun to fill, and the President continued to come during the recess, while the members of the House gathered in little groups to chat about the coming message.

Promptly at 12:30, when the House recessed, the galleries continued to fill, and the President continued to come during the recess, while the members of the House gathered in little groups to chat about the coming message.

Senators March to House.

"Mr. Speaker," announced Doorkeeper Smith, "the Vice President and the Senate of the United States."

The Speaker's gavel fell and the Vice President was escorted to a seat beside the Speaker. The senators filed in and took the seats in the front three rows of the democratic side of the House.

Speaker Clark announced Representative Underhill of Florida and Mann of Kansas as the House members of the committee to escort the President to the chamber.

The President announced Senators Kern, Reed and Gallinger as the Senate members of the committee.

There were many absentees among the House members, and the galleries were in the rear of the hall were empty. A drizzling rain had kept down the crowd of spectators and the galleries were not more than comfortably full.

Mr. Wilson and two of the President's daughters, with a party of friends, took seats in the executive gallery, and a goodly sprinkling of diplomats occupied seats in the diplomatic gallery nearby.

On the floor Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury Department and Secretary Wilson of the Labor Department were the first to take places in the row of seats reserved for the cabinet members in the front of the republican side. Secretary of Agriculture Houston joined them a little later.

Chamber in an Uproar.

The chamber was in a wild uproar from the moment the word came from the White House that the President had started for the Capitol. Attorney General McReynolds joined the cabinet party. The crowd in the chamber made the atmosphere hot and sticky, and the Senate employees distributed palm leaf fans among the members of the upper body. The House members in the rear sweltered along without them.

At 1 o'clock the House doorkeeper dashed into the chamber and shouted:

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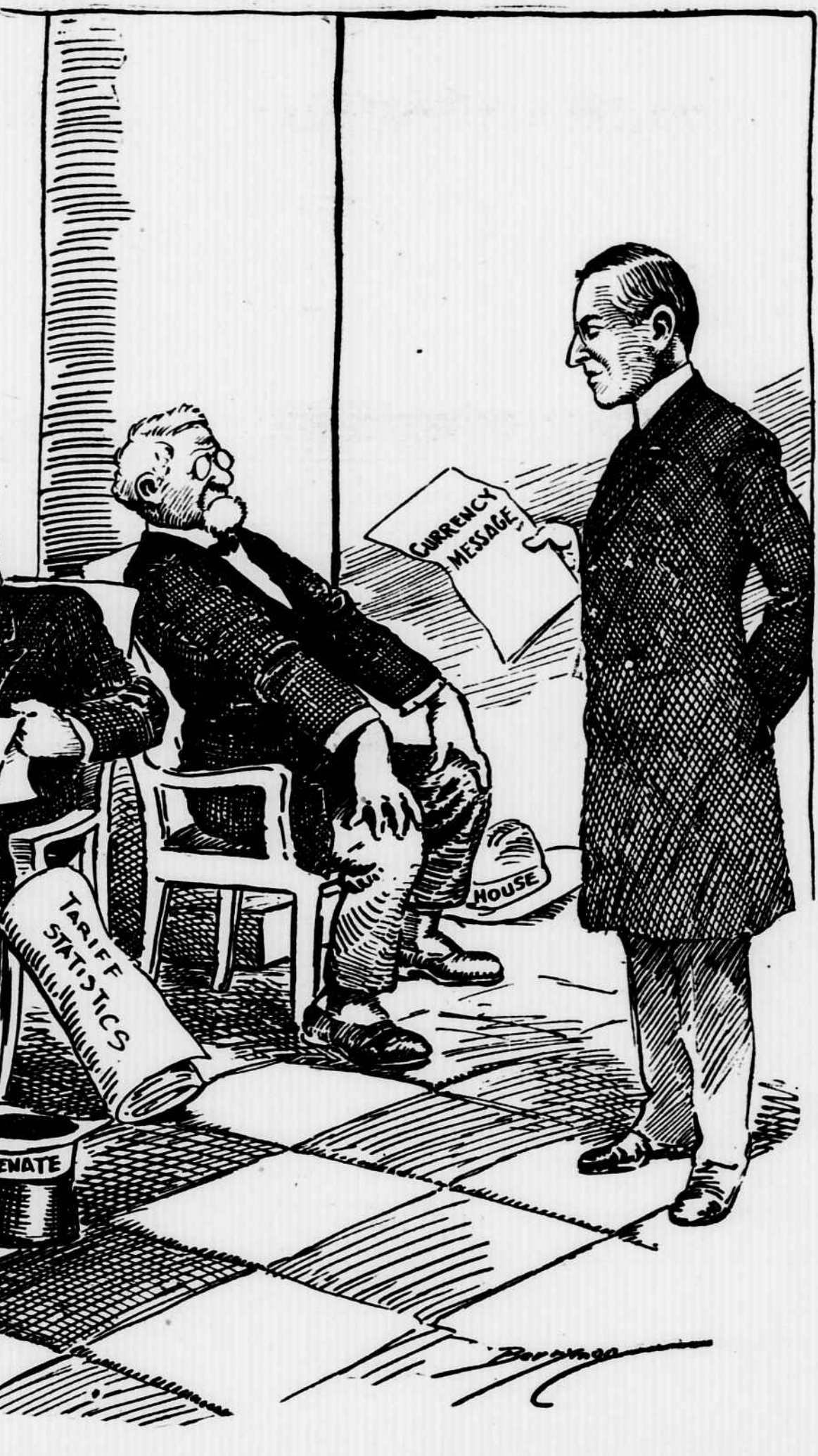
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WILSON TO CONGRESS ON CURRENCY'S NEEDS

Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Congress:

It is under the compulsion of what seems to me a clear and imperative duty that I have a second time this session sought the privilege of addressing you in person. I know, of course, that the heated season of the year is upon us, that work in these chambers and in the committee rooms is likely to become a burden as the season lengthens, and that every consideration of personal convenience and personal comfort, perhaps, in the cases of some of us, considerations of personal health even, dictate an early conclusion of the deliberations of the session; but there are occasions of public duty when these things which touch us privately seem very small; when the work to be done is so pressing and so fraught with big consequence that we know that we are not at liberty to weigh against it any point of personal sacrifice. We are now in the presence of such an occasion. It is absolutely imperative that we should give the business men of this country a banking and currency system by means of which they can make use of the freedom of enterprise and of individual initiative which we are about to bestow upon them.

Tools Needed by Free Business.

We are about to set them free; we must not leave them without the tools of action when they are free. We are about to set them free by removing the trammels of the protective tariff. Ever since the civil war they have waited for this emancipation and for the free opportunities it will bring with it. It has been reserved for us to give it to them. Some fell in love, indeed, with the slothful security of their dependence upon the government; some took advantage of the shelter of the nursery to set up a mimic mastery of their own within its walls. Now both the tonic and the discipline of liberty and maturity are to ensue. There will be some readjustments of purpose and point of view. There will follow a period of expansion and new enterprise, freshly conceived. It is for us to determine now whether it shall be rapid and facile and of easy accomplishment. This it cannot be unless the resourceful business men who are to deal with the new circumstances are to have at hand and ready for use the instrumentalities and conveniences of free enterprise which independent men need when acting on their own initiative.

Aid to a Vitalized Credit.

It is not enough to strike the shackles from business. The duty of statesmanship is not negative merely. It is constructive also. We must show that we understand what business needs and that we know how to supply it. No man, however casual and superficial his observation of the conditions now prevailing in the country, can fail to see that one of the chief things business needs now, and will need increasingly as it gains in scope and vigor in the years immediately ahead of us, is the proper means by which readily to vitalize its credit, corporate and individual, and its origination brains.

What will it profit us to be free if we are not to have the best and most accessible instrumentalities of commerce and enterprise? What will it profit us to be quit of one kind of monopoly if we are to remain in the grip of another and more effective kind. How are we to gain and keep the confidence of the business community unless we show that we know how both to aid and to protect it? What shall we say if we make fresh enterprise necessary and also make it very difficult by leaving all else except the tariff just as we found it? The tyrannies of business, big and little, lie within the field of credit. We know that. Shall we not act upon the knowledge? Do we not know how to act upon it? If a man cannot make his assets available at pleasure, his assets of capacity and character and resource, what satisfaction is it to him to see opportunity beckoning to him on every hand, when others have the keys of credit in their pockets and treat them as all but their own private possession? It is perfectly clear that it is our duty to supply the new banking and currency system the country needs, and that it will immediately need it more than ever.

Insists Upon Immediate Action.

The only question is, When shall we supply it—now, or later, after the demands shall have become reproaches that we were so dull and so slow? Shall we hasten to change the tariff laws and then be laggards about making it possible and easy for the country to take advantage of the change? There can be only one answer

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

CUSTOMS SHAKE UP IN EFFECT JULY 1

Secretary McAdoo Has Decided All Disputes Under Taft Reorganization Plan.

NORFOLK IS THE WINNER IN VIRGINIA CONTROVERSY

Made Headquarters, But Collector Will Spend Part of Time at Newport News.

Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury Department has just settled all disputed questions in the south over the reorganization of the customs service, and is now practically prepared to effectuate the sweeping customs reorganization the country over July 1.

Jacksonville will be the headquarters of the Florida district. While senior Treasury officials believe Tampa should be the headquarters of the district, because, it is said, the import business of that port is far greater than that of Jacksonville, it has just been decided that under the plan of reorganization as sent to Congress by former President Taft, it is imperative that Jacksonville be designated as the headquarters of the collector for Florida. To meet the requirements of the service, it is added, however, the collector will spend much of his time at Tampa.

Decided in Norfolk's Favor.

The prolonged controversy in Virginia between Norfolk and Newport News for the honor of possessing the headquarters of the collector of customs has been decided in Norfolk's favor. Treasury officials, in drawing the reorganizational plan, originally contemplated the situation by making Norfolk and Newport News the dual headquarters of Virginia, empowering the collector to divide equally his time between the two ports. While there is some ambiguity in the phraseology of the plan as sent to Congress by former President Taft with reference to Virginia, it is said that undoubtedly the former President meant Norfolk.

The collector of customs for Virginia (except Alexandria county) will be Mr. Charles C. Richmond, Petersburg. Cape Charles City, Chincoteague and Redville.

Alexandria in Local District.

Owing to the fact that Alexandria county is contiguous to the District of Columbia it was decided that the customs business should be handled through the deputy collector of customs here, rather than through Norfolk.

North Carolina: Wilmington, Elizabeth City, New Bern, Beaufort.

South Carolina: Charleston, Georgetown, Beaufort.

Georgia: Savannah, Brunswick, Darien, Atlanta.

Florida: Jacksonville, Tampa, Key West, Punta Gorda, Boca Grande, Miami, Pensacola, St. Andrews, St. Augustine, Fernandina, Cedar Key, Port Inglis, Apalachicola, Carrabelle.

Mobile (including Alabama and part of Mississippi): Mobile, Birmingham, Gulfport, Seranton.

New Orleans (including Louisiana and part of Mississippi): New Orleans and Morgan City.

This reorganization of the customs service of the entire country is the most drastic ever attempted at one time. It reduces the number of districts from 102 to 49 and abolishes 113 collectors of customs, including a number in the south.

PROBE DEATH OF GIRL

Salisbury, Md., Police Investigate Demise of Florence Wainwright.

SALISBURY, Md., June 23.—With closest secrecy police officials are investigating the mysterious death of Miss Florence Wainwright, who was found dead in the office of the Home Gas Company here last Friday evening. Miss Wainwright was a bookkeeper for the company. She was twenty-five years old. It is reported that the vital organs of the young woman had been sent to Baltimore for analysis. Pills in a box labeled "Quinine," which were at Miss Wainwright's side when her body was found, are said to have been another drug.

While the physician and others interested in the investigation refused to confirm the report, it is generally understood that it had been shown that death was not due to heart failure, as was at first supposed.

Million in Gold From Alaska.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 23.—A million dollars in gold, the first shipment from Nome, Alaska, since the discovery of the gold, was received by the steamer Senator at Victoria, which completed their first round trip of the season to Berlin sea today.

THE DAY IN CONGRESS.

House: Met at noon and sat in joint session with the Senate to hear President Wilson read his currency address.

Representative Kahn introduced resolution calling for all papers relating to the postponement of white slave prosecutions in San Francisco.

Bill for Hetch Hetchy water works for San Francisco agreed upon by public lands committee and introduced.

Adjourned at 1:15 p.m. to noon Tuesday.

PRESIDENTIAL MIND OPEN ON CURRENCY

Mr. Wilson Tells Visitors His Judgment as to Detail Is Subject to Change.

LIMIT OF \$500,000,000 MAY NOT BE MADE RIGID

Representative Stephens Declares It Looks Bad for Indian Appropriation Bill.

President Wilson admitted to visitors today that his judgment on the currency bill and any other legislation is open to change, but he could not see any better proposition in connection with currency reform than that the control of the proposed system of emergency circulation should rest in the hands of the government and not in the hands of the bankers. It was a question of one or the other, he said, who had framed the bill saw it. It was not believed that a federal reserve board, to supervise everything, would operate well as a mixed affair.

On considering the question whether the government should have the banks should run the central board, the administration reached the conclusion that the government would be best.

As to criticisms that a government board might play politics, the President asserted that he did not believe that any set of men, representing any administration, would attempt to inject politics into the currency bill. He would never do it, he said, and he would never do it to the country and to the masses of the people.

There might be men at some time who would attempt to play politics with part of the people, but they would never do it where all the people are involved. In the long run the President feels that the bankers themselves will accept the federal reserve board, as made up of representatives of the government, as not only being best for the banking system, but most satisfactory to the people at large, who will prefer government supervision and confidence in the currency issued under it.

May Raise the Limit.

The President frankly admitted that there is doubt whether the rigid limit of \$500,000,000 may be made rigid in the currency that may be issued under the plan. In times of trouble in the past banks had issued clearing house certificates not strictly as much as \$500,000,000, but it might be just as well not to make the limit so rigid, he said, as there could be no danger of insufficient money.</